extensive investigations to determine if it is desirable to use any material for eliminating the upper meniscus on the neck of the Babcock testing bottles and after a very extensive experiment, came to the conclusion that for uniform and accurate results of the cream test, the meniscus must be eliminated. The reason for this conclusion was that the color of the test, clearness of fat, amount and direction of light, kind of background of the test bottle, angle from which the test is read, etc., gives a varying meniscus.

A number of experiments were tried out at this station as well as at other experiment stations about this time with different liquids for eliminating the meniscus. Amylalcohol was one of the materials experimented with at this time, but it was found that its fat dissolving properties and the harmful effect of the vapor on the operator made it impracticable for commercial use.

Glymol, which is a white mineral oil, was found not to have the objection of the amylalcohol and at the same time eliminated the meniscus which made an accurate test so difficult. The use of glymol is now being used in practically every state of the Union and its value has been thoroughly proved. The authors of the above mentioned article, while they condemn the use of glymol, make the following statement, "If the latter is added slowly and carefully, little or no error occurs." This kind of criticism may be made of any test, but from our inspection of over 1,800 cream buying stations in Indiana, this last year, in our Creamery License Division, we have found at least 98 per cent. of the testers adding the glymol as it should be added and where the testers fail to comply with the creamery and testers' license law or perform tests that are inaccurate, their license is revoked. In cases where licenses were revoked this last year, our investigations show very conclusively that the incorrect testing was due to intent in practically every case, rather than by faulty methods of testing. In the last sentence of this article, the authors say: "It is conclusively shown that the methods (referring to the use of glymol) is not safe in the hands of the average dairy testers, but the use of amylalcohol for this purpose, substituted for hydrocarbon oils, gives reliable results in all cases." A few tests are sufficient to show that this statement is erroneous. Six samples of cream were used and the test read by adding amylalcohol. The tests were read as soon as the amylalcohol was placed on the test and the six tests averaged 22.2 per cent. After standing ten minutes, the six tests averaged 21.5 per cent, showing very conclusively that the amylalcohol dissolves a portion of the fat and does not give reliable results.

As chairman of the Creamery License Division Board of Indiana, a board which has for its purpose the enforcement of the Indiana testers' license law and the protection of the producer against fraudulent or incorrect tests of milk and cream, I am very anxious to receive all constructive criticisms of our present methods of testing, but under our present methods of checking the cream buying stations in Indiana, it is a most erroneous statement to intimate that ten large creameries in Indiana are beating the producers out of $20,000 worth of cream per year, and any one who is connected with the business and knows conditions in the state would not make such a statement, for it would be impossible under the Indiana creamery and testers' license law. The statements which the investigators have made in the article referred to are not only incorrect truths, but the damage which may result from the distribution of such an article is unlimited.

H. W. GREGORY
PURDUE UNIVERSITY

DR. LIPMANN'S LABORATORY OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

LETTERS from Dr. Otto Lipmann, of Berlin, state that he is confronted with the necessity of giving up his scientific work unless he finds funds which will allow him to keep on with his laboratory of applied psychology. From the Emergency Society for German and Austrian Science and Art, I have received word that $200 will be voted by it provided that American psychologists will pledge an equal amount. A similar arrangement has been carried out by groups in two other fields.

At the suggestion of President Knight Dun-

lap, of the American Psychological Association, I am offering to receive and be responsible for contributions. The fund will be used for continuing Dr. Lipmann in his chosen work. Quick response promises to prevent the loss of an international leader from the field of scientific research.

Dr. Lipmann's assistance in founding and editing the *Zeitschrift für angewandte Psychologie* and its *Beihefte;* his important contributions to educational and vocational psychology, 34 titles in one recent bibliography in applied psychology; and the prospect of his many years of continued work, should rouse us out of our routine contributions. There is hope of state support for his work if he can be helped past the present depression. A recent letter makes clear that the need is pressing if he is to keep to his calling.

J. B. MINER

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

SHIPMENT OF AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE TO RUSSIA

THE American Committee to Aid Russian Scientists with Scientific Literature was informed by the Headquarters of the American Relief Administration in New York that the first shipment of eleven cases, each weighing about 350 lbs., is being forwarded on the S. S. Norlina, scheduled to sail about August 15th.

The response of American scientific institutions and departments to the appeal of the Committee was remarkably generous. In handling these first shipments the American Relief Administration had considerable difficulty in following the original plan, chiefly due to the fact that many of the donors failed to prepay the charges to New York and to send advices and lists of their publications, making it necessary for the American Relief Administration in New York to make up lists from the books and pamphlets as the packages were opened. The Committee would greatly appreciate it if the donors of scientific literature for Russia would in the future enclose at least six copies of the list of publications contributed by them. This number of copies is absolutely essential in order to furnish the offices of the American Relief Administration abroad with copies of the packing lists, one to be enclosed in each case, one sent to the American Committee in Washington, still another retained in the files in New York. One copy with a special column provided on it is to be sent to Moscow and later returned to the American Committee with the record of the disposition made of each package of literature sent. All future shipments should be consigned *care Gertzen & Co., 70 West Street, New York, N. Y.*

The literature contributed by donors for delivery to specific institutions or individuals was packed without being opened and the Committee in Moscow was requested to make delivery to the person or persons designated on the package. The copy of the inventory, when it is returned from Moscow, should therefore indicate the extent to which it was practicable and consistent with our agreements to comply with the wishes of the donors.

RAPHAEL ZON,
Secretary

QUOTATIONS

CHILDREN AND MUSEUMS

THE direct educational work accomplished by museums in the United States is a perpetual source of shame to us in this country. We are well aware that much is being done in some of our own museums, often at the self-sacrifice of their officials; but have we anything to compare with what is described in a recent number of *Natural History* (March-April, 1922)—the journal of the American Museum of Natural History? Consider lantern-slides, for example. Our own Natural History Museum has recently started one or two loan collections, comprising in all some few dozen slides. Those of the American Museum number many thousands. They are stored in a room accessible to teachers, who can thus select precisely what they want for their class-room lectures. Last year more than two hundred thousand slides were circulated. It is not long since a fair collection of slides made by an assistant in our own museum was handed over to another institution because there were no facilities for keeping it in the museum itself. Needless to say, the American Museum has a lecture theater. It has 869 nature-study collec-